

[previous section](#)

APPENDIX G-Abbreviations and Definitions

ACSIM: Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.

AIT: Advanced Individual Training.

AMC: U.S. Army Material Command.

ARNG: U.S. Army National Guard.

ASIP: Army Stationing and Installation Plan: An official document that provides the current and projected (6 years) authorized force structure by location. This data supports planning and programming at each Army base. The ASIP uses existing Army force structure documents (Modified Table of Organization and Equipment [MTOE] and Table of Distribution Allowance [TOA]) with installation input for 'Non-Army Tenants.' ASIP population data is used by RPLANS as the basis for calculating facility allowances by FCG for an installation. Population is associated to the physical location of the unit. Derivative units within each parent are associated to the base where they are assigned, not the location of the parent unit. ASIP data includes:

- * Unit Identification Code (UIC)
- * Type Unit (TDA, MTOE, students, contractors, other services, etc)
- * Composition (Active, USAR, NG)
- * Strength Category (military, civilian)
- * Army location (base, station)
- * Army Branch
- * MACOM of Assignment
- * Fiscal Year
- * Source Document Code

The ASIP is produced annually (usually in September) following the force structure lock.

AST: Advanced Skills Training. It is Army Training following Soldier's award of initial military occupational specialty.

BDE: Brigade.

BMP: Barracks Master Plan for permanent party barracks modernization program.

BN: Battalion.

BOD: Beneficial Occupancy Date.

Budget Year: Precedes the program year in which funds are made available for construction and follows the design year. It is the year in which the Army defends the Military Construction Program before OSD, OMB, and the Congress, and the year final design is to be substantially completed. For example, in FY 90, the budget year is FY 91.

BUP: Barracks Upgrade Program. The OMA funded portion of the Barracks Modernization Program for the design and renovation of existing assets.

COF: Company Operations Facility.

Construction: The erection, installation, or assembly of a new facility. The addition, expansion, extension, alteration, conversion, or replacement of an existing facility. Installed equipment made part of a facility, related site preparation, excavation, filling, landscaping, or other land improvements.

Contingency: Contingency is a reserve of funds set aside to pay for unexpected site conditions or changes necessary to complete the project.

Conversion: A change to the interior or exterior facility arrangements so that the facility may be used for a new purpose. This includes installed equipment made part of an existing facility. Results in a change of the facility category code (CATCODE).

COSCOM: Corps Support Command .

DA: Department of the Army.

DEERS: Defense Eligibility and Enrollment Reporting System (DoD).

Demolition Costs: Those costs required to demolish the building and dispose of the debris. These costs may also include hazardous material abatement where required. Demolition costs are highly volatile in that disposal fees and recycle.

DFAS: Defense Finance and Accounting System.

DISCOM: Division Support Command.

Disposition Code: IFS Planned Disposition Code is used to indicate a facility that has been identified for future disposal, replacement, planned future use, or rehabilitation. See DA Pam 405-45.

DoD: Department of Defense.

DPW: Director of Public Works.

EMCS: Energy Monitoring and Control System.

EURO: European Regional Office, Headquarters at Heidelberg, Germany.

EUSA: Eighth U.S. Army or 8th US Army.

FORSCOM: U.S. Army Forces Command.

FY: Fiscal year.

FYDP: Future Year Defense Plan.

GSF: Gross Square Foot.

HN: Host Nation.

HQDA: Headquarters, Department of the Army.

HSC: U.S. Army Health Services Command.

IMA: Installation Management Agency, HQDA, OACSIM.

Inadequate Barracks: The Army considers barracks that do not meet the "1+1 or equivalent" standard as inadequate. This includes un-renovated VOLAR era constructed barracks, gang-latrines, Quonset Huts, This 1+1 or equivalent includes interim 1+1 standard, 2+2 designs housing one Soldier per room and Korea.

INSCOM: U.S. Army Intelligence & Security Command.

Installation: A fixed location together with its land, buildings, structures, utilities, and improvements that is controlled and/or used by DoD elements.

ISC: U.S. Army Command Information Systems Command.

ISR Infrastructure: This part of the Installation Status Report (ISR) provides an evaluation of the facilities, infrastructure and utility systems on an installation. It assesses both the quality and quantity of infrastructure components and provides estimated costs to sustain and improve the installation's current

infrastructure, in addition to buying-out any facility deficits.

KORO: Korea Regional Office, Headquarters at Seoul, Korea.

MACOM: Major Command.

MCA: Military Construction, Army.

MCP: Military Construction Program.

MDEP: Military Decision Package.

MDW: Military District of Washington.

MTMC: Military Traffic Management Command.

NCO: Non-Commissioned Officer (Sergeant through Command Sergeant's Major).

NERO: Northeast Regional Office, Headquarters at Fort Monroe, VA.

Net living/sleeping room area: The clear area allocated for an individual's use including bed and desk space, interior room circulation space (excluding bathrooms, closets, service area, and general circulation) and access to the room.

New Construction Costs: The cost to construct a facility to meet a shortage of permanent and semi-permanent facilities against requirements.

NSF: Net Square Feet.

NSM: Net Square Meter.

NWRO: Northwest Regional Office, Headquarters at Rock Island, IL.

OACSIM: Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.

OEMA: Office of Economic Manpower and Analysis.

OMA or O&MA: Operations and Maintenance, Army.

OMB: Office of Management and Budget.

OSD: Office of the Secretary of Defense.

PACES: Parametric Cost Engineering System.

PARO: Pacific Regional Office, Headquarters at Honolulu, HI.

PIK: Payment-in-Kind, a form of U.S. residual value. Also called Host Nation funding.

Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System (PPBES): An integrated system that establishes, maintains, and revises the Future-Year Defense Program (FYDP) and the DoD budget.

President's Budget (PresBud): Budgeting is the final phase in the PPBES cycle. The budget expresses the financial requirements necessary to support approved programs that were developed during the preceding phases of planning and programming. It is through the budget that planning and programming are translated into annual funding requirements. The budgeting phase is completed when the President sends the budget (with DoD input) to Congress.

Program Objective Memorandum (POM): A formal document submitted to OSD containing the Army proposals for resource allocation in consonance with program guidance. The POM describes all aspects of Army programs to increase the operational readiness of the Army. It highlights forces, manpower, and materiel acquisition and also addresses the equipment

distribution and logistics support required to meet the strategy and objectives specified by the Secretary of Defense.

and to the Congress, for maintenance of facilities inventories for each service, for MILCON validation, and for response to stationing and master planning proposals. An installation's real property inventory is documented in its IFS, which is the basis for semi-annual updates to HQIFS.

Renovation: Restoration of a real property facility to such a condition that it may be effectively used for its designed purpose. Renovation may be overhaul, reprocessing, or replacement of deteriorated components, parts, or materials.

Renovation Cost Estimates: Under current guidance, only barracks buildings in a barracks complex are being considered for renovation. Other complex supporting facilities may be planned for as new construction. Renovation cost estimates are generated using the PACES, an Air Force developed cost estimating program which uses the USACE Unit Price Book (UPB) as its pricing source. The goal is to accommodate the "1+1" module layout within the building in a way that minimizes the impact to the existing structure in an attempt to reduce renovation costs.

Residual Value: Negotiated value of U.S. improvements to over seas facilities when returned to Host Nation.

RPLANS: Real Property Planning and Analysis System: Real Property Planning and Analysis System (RPLANS) is an automated master-planning tool that calculates peacetime facility allowances by location using the official force structure lock and space planning criteria. This is the official requirements generator for barracks facilities in the Army.

SCB: Soldier Community Building.

SERO: Southeast Regional Office, Headquarters at Fort McPherson, GA.

SF or ft²: Square Foot, equals 0.0929 m2.

SIOH-Supervision Inspection & Overhead: SIOH is the cost to manage the project, typically by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

SM or m2: Square Meter.

SRM: Sustainment, restoration and modernization can be MCA or OMA funds. In very general terms, SRM replaces the term Real Property Maintenance (RPM). SRM applies to all real property regardless of appropriation. Sustainment maintains facilities in the current condition and includes regularly scheduled adjustments and inspections, preventative maintenance tasks, and emergency response for minor repairs. It also includes major repairs or replacement of facility components that are expected to occur periodically throughout the life of facilities. Restoration and modernization improves facilities and are accomplished primarily with Military Construction (MILCON) but can be done with O&M funding depending on the amount of new construction work in the project. BUP is considered part of the RM piece of SRM. A benefit of the term SRM is to link the need to fully fund sustainment (O&M) with the need to restore and modernize (both O&M and MILCON) facilities. The Resource Management community refers to what was formerly called RPM as SRM in their budget programming documents (even though the bulk of the acronym, restoration and modernization, is probably going to be funded with MILCON). OSD uses the term S/RM to refer to the entire spectrum of sustainment, restoration and modernization (referring to O&M and MILCON funding pieces).

Supporting Facilities: Supporting facilities are those areas of work outside the five-foot line of the building pertinent to the construction of a new facility. This includes utilities, pavements, and related site-work.

SWRO: Southwest Regional Office, Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, TX.

TDY: Temporary Duty.

TRADOC: U.S. Army Training & Doctrine.

UEPH: Unaccompanied Enlisted Personnel Housing, also called barracks.

UPB: Unit Price Book.

USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

USAESCH: U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center Huntsville, AL.

USAR: U.S. Army Reserve.

USARC: U.S. Army Reserve Command.

USAREUR: U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army.

USARPAC: U.S. Army Pacific.

USASOC: U.S. Army Special Operations Command.

USMA: U.S. Military Academy, West Point

VOLAR: Volunteer Army. Usually used in terms of describing the barracks inventory built in the 1970-80s timeframe.

WBRP: Whole Barracks Renewal Program

1+1 Barracks or equivalent: The Army considers barracks building modules constructed or renovated to a maximum of 183

net SF to accommodate two Soldiers in the ranks of Private through Specialist. Each Soldier is provided a private bedroom with closet, and a shared bathroom and service area. A Soldier in the rank of Sergeant through Staff Sergeant is provided the entire module.

2+0 or modified 2+2 Barracks: The Army considers this as a 180 net SF room with a bathroom and two built-in closet spaces to accommodate two Soldiers in the ranks of Private through Specialist or one Sergeant-Staff Sergeant. Soldiers share one bedroom and one bathroom. At the request of the Commander, Eighth US Army, the Secretary of the Army approved a request to use the 2+0 module for the remainder of their barracks in Korea.

2+2 Barracks: The Army considers a barracks building constructed in the mid-to-late 1980s to the 2+2 standard, adequate for housing one permanent party Soldier per 2+2 room. If these facilities require sustainment renovations, they will be funded with local or IMA SRM OMA funding. No funding for renovation or replacement is included as part of the Barracks Modernization Program.

Additional definitions and abbreviations: The first edition of the Army Barracks Master Plan (2002) contains an extended appendix for definitions and abbreviations (appendix G), can be accessed through the following URL:

http://housing.army.mil/uph_plan.htm

[next section](#)